



SOUTHEAST IDAHO

BANNOCK, BEAR LAKE, BINGHAM, CARIBOU, FRANKLIN, ONEIDA, & POWER COUNTIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The Pocatello Metropolitan Statistical Area's (MSA) seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January 2004 was 4.8 percent, unchanged from the December 2003 revised rate, as shown in Southeast Idaho Table 1. From one year ago, the MSA's January unemployment rate fell seven-tenths of a percentage point from 5.5 percent in January 2003. The MSA's January unemployment rate matched the state's rate of 4.8 percent, but was significantly lower than the national rate of 5.6 percent.

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs decreased by 760 in January 2004 to 32,440 from December 2003 when it was 33,200. Severe snowstorms, school closures, and the end of the active holiday season reduced jobs in several industries. Most job reductions were seasonal changes that typically occur this time of year. In the *Goods-Producing Industries*, most job reductions occurred in *Construction* (90) because the area experienced the worst (or best, depending on perspective) snowstorms in several years. Record snowfall halted new construction projects, but helped local ski areas and established a good base of snow pack for spring runoff to contribute to area rivers and reservoirs. In the *Service-Providing Industries*, job reductions occurred in *Retail Trade* (180), *Professional & Business Services* (190), *Leisure & Hospitality* (150), and *Government Education* (230). The job reductions were mostly temporary jobs added in November and December to assist with the busy holiday shopping season and holiday parties. Job reductions in *Government Education* were low because Idaho State University was not back to full capacity after semester break.

From one year ago, the number of *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* was unchanged. The number of jobs in the *Goods-Producing Industries* fell by 240 to 3,840 from January 2003. Inclement weather in January 2003 played a major role in job losses in *Construction* (180) because milder weather in 2002 allowed more construction activity to occur during the month. The number of jobs in the *Service-Providing Industries* rose by 240 to 26,600 from January 2003. Increased

Southeast Idaho Table 1: Labor Force & Employment
Pocatello City MSA (Bannock County)

	Dec 2003*	Nov 2003	Dec 2002	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	39,980	40,050	40,020	-0.2	-0.1
Unemployment	1,900	1,920	2,190	-1.0	-13.2
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.8	4.8	5.5		
Total Employment	38,080	38,130	37,820	-0.1	0.7
<i>Unadjusted</i>					
Civilian Labor Force	40,860	40,050	40,460	2.0	1.0
Unemployment	2,290	2,020	2,530	13.4	-9.5
% of Labor Force Unemployed	5.6	5.0	6.3		
Total Employment	38,570	38,030	37,930	1.4	1.7
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs** - NAICS	32,440	33,200	32,440	-2.3	0.0
<i>Goods-Producing Industries</i>	3,840	3,920	4,080	-2.0	-5.9
Natural Resources & Mining	10	10	10	0.0	0.0
Construction	1,340	1,430	1,520	-6.3	-11.8
Manufacturing	2,490	2,480	2,550	0.4	-2.4
Food Manufacturing	390	410	450	-4.9	-13.3
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	110	110	100	0.0	10.0
Machinery Manufacturing	30	30	30	0.0	0.0
Other Manufacturing	1,960	1,930	1,970	1.6	-0.5
<i>Service-Providing Industries</i>	28,600	29,280	28,360	-2.3	0.8
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	6,700	6,620	6,580	1.2	1.8
Wholesale Trade	1,030	1,040	1,000	-1.0	3.0
Retail Trade	4,390	4,570	4,320	-3.9	1.6
Utilities	40	40	50	0.0	-20.0
Transportation & Warehousing	1,240	970	1,210	27.8	2.5
Information	650	660	610	-1.5	6.6
Financial Activities	1,820	1,850	1,900	-1.6	-4.2
Professional & Business Services	3,200	3,390	3,560	-5.6	-10.1
Educational & Health Services	2,600	2,690	2,790	-3.3	-6.8
Leisure & Hospitality	3,160	3,310	3,180	-4.5	-0.6
Other Services	910	950	800	-4.2	13.8
Government Education	5,310	5,540	5,140	-4.2	3.3
Government Administration	4,250	4,280	3,800	-0.7	11.8

*Preliminary Estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

confidence in the nation's economy contributed to increased hiring in *Wholesale Trade* (30), *Retail Trade* (70), *Transportation* (30), and *Other Services* (110) over January 2002.

SPECIAL TOPIC: 2000 Census, Population Migration

Job creation results from the relationship of population, labor force, and the demand for goods and services, among other things. Population growth influences the demand for goods and services. The demand for goods and services, in turn, influences jobs in industries that provide those goods and services. Population changes occur because of two events: Natural changes and Migration:

- Natural changes = Births and deaths
- Migration = People moving out of or into an area

**Southeast Idaho Table 2: Population Migration
1995 - 2000**

County	Inflow	Outflow	#Change
Bannock	15,685	17,915	-2,230
Bear Lake	1,080	1,415	-335
Bingham	5,923	8,644	-2,721
Caribou	1,078	1,717	-639
Franklin	2,026	2,208	-182
Oneida	634	743	-109
Power	1,330	1,900	-570
Southeast Id.	27,756	34,542	-6,786

Natural changes occur based on the number of births and deaths, typically counted within a geographical location such as a state, county, or city. Positive natural population growth occurs when the number of births exceed the number of deaths. Migratory changes are based on the number of people who move into a geographical location and the number of people who leave the same geographical location. Positive population migration growth occurs when the number of people moving into a geographical area exceeds the number of people moving out of a geographical area.

From 1990 to 2000, Southeast Idaho's population grew 12.9 percent. Most growth occurred from 1990 to 1995 when the area's population grew 9.7 percent compared to 2.9 percent growth between 1995 and 2000. Between 1990 and 2000, four Southeast Idaho counties experienced double-digit population growth: Bannock (14.4 percent), Bingham (11.0 percent), Franklin (22.7 percent), and Oneida (18.1 percent). The other three Southeast Idaho counties grew at a much slower rate: Bear Lake (5.4 percent), Caribou (4.9 percent), and Power (6.4 percent). Population growth fell fairly dramatically between 1995 and 2000. Only Franklin County maintained double-digit population growth (11.5 percent). Four counties experienced positive but slower population growth: Bannock (2.7 percent), Bingham (2.9 percent), Caribou (0.3 percent), and Oneida (7.3 percent). Bear Lake and Power Counties experienced population losses at -0.5 percent and -2.7 percent, respectively.

The 2000 U.S. Census gathered information on where people lived in 1995 and in 2000 to show population migration. The data shows that the decrease in population growth from 1995 to 2000 was primarily because out-migration exceeded in-migration. Southeast Idaho Table 2 shows the number of people who moved out of Southeast Idaho counties between 1995 and 2000 was 34,542, which exceeded the number of people who moved into Southeast Idaho by 6,786. Every county experienced higher out-migration than in-migration except Franklin and Oneida Counties. Both in-migration and out-migration involved mostly other counties in Idaho, and Utah and California. Southeast Idaho Table 3 shows the top five locations where population migrated from and top five locations where population migrated to for each of the Southeast counties.

**Southeast Idaho Table 3: Population Migration
1995 - 2000**

County	In-migration from	Total	Out-migration to	Total
Bannock	Other Idaho Counties	7,244	Other Idaho Counties	7,574
	Utah	1,795	Utah	1,765
	California	1,189	Washington	952
	Wisconsin	730	California	914
	Oregon	457	Arizona	691
Bear Lake	Utah	370	Other Idaho Counties	397
	Other Idaho Counties	251	Utah	341
	California	106	California	125
	Washington	90	Colorado	102
	Nevada	65	Wyoming	72
Bingham	Other Idaho Counties	3,614	Other Idaho Counties	4,956
	California	369	Utah	1,119
	Oregon	148	Arizona	359
	Nevada	147	Washington	255
	Arizona	103	California	198
Caribou	Other Idaho Counties	421	Other Idaho Counties	758
	Utah	199	Utah	362
	Wyoming	58	Wyoming	88
	California	55	Ohio	81
	Texas	54	Colorado	69
Franklin	Utah	1,169	Utah	941
	Other Idaho Counties	396	Other Idaho Counties	728
	California	91	Arizona	135
	Wyoming	77	California	115
	Texas	48	Georgia	43
Oneida	Utah	350	Utah	324
	Other Idaho Counties	56	Other Idaho Counties	304
	California	39	Wyoming	47
	Washington	18	Iowa	20
	Nevada	17	Oregon	16
Power	Other Idaho Counties	857	Other Idaho Counties	1,119
	Arizona	71	Utah	159
	Utah	68	Washington	113
	Washington	60	Oregon	98
	Wyoming	55	Arizona	91

Since 2000, population in Southeast Idaho has grown very slowly or decreased. Since job creation results from the relationship between population and the demand for goods and services, positive population growth is needed throughout Southeast Idaho. Communities could benefit from learning why people move to and from their communities, and work toward reversing negative population flow.

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